





Italians Monday at one point mounted to 1,550, which would bring their total and those of the allies well in the neighborhood of 4,000.

Official advice are to the effect that the Austrians have thrown fourteen bridges across the Piave along a front of about fourteen and one-half miles between the Sarnon loop and the Conegliano railway bridge, but the Italians are heavily engaged the enemy at all points and have the pontoons under their guns.

#### STATEMENT FROM ROME

Rome, June 15.—The statement issued by the war office today says: "The violence of the battle has somewhat decreased along the mountain front, but is increasing along the Piave river."

"The Third army withstood the powerful efforts of the enemy yesterday, in front of Montebelluna and Candelù on the Piave river) renewed attempts to establish new openings on the right bank of the river were singularly repelled."

"From Fossalta to Capo Sile the struggle raged without pause."

"On the northern edge of the Montebelluna we strengthened our occupation on the river as far as Cassanese."

Deliver Two Attacks.

"In the afternoon the enemy from the northern salient on the mountain delivered two attacks. The first was arrested to the east of a line northeast of Glaviera. The second was stopped immediately south of the Sarnon-San Andrea railway."

"In the Conegliano region we repulsed enemy attacks and carried out successful raids, taking about 100 prisoners. At the end of the Breinta valley and east of the Fregene valley enemy thrusts were promptly arrested."

"On the eastern margin of the Asiago plateau our troops wrested from the enemy the Pizzo and the heights southwest of Basso, capturing about 200 prisoners."

"Our parties and a French contingent in a strong attack gained ground on the spur of the Costalunga and took some prisoners there."

Crush Many Advances.

"Formidable enemy attacks alternated with our counter attacks. At the beginning vigorous advances were crushed by our resistance or arrested by counter offensive actions. The struggle was suspended only late at night."

"The valiant troops of our army were strenuously tried, but the enemy was not able to increase the short depth in the strip of ground within which the fighting has been raging four days."

"Prisoners to the number of 1,550 remained in our hands."

"Our armies tirelessly continued to participate effectively in the battle notwithstanding the heavy rain."

"Numerous prisoners were captured by the British."

Vienna War Report.

The official statement issued by the Austrian war office follows:

"On both sides of the River Brenta, the enemy constantly renewed his vain attacks against our new positions."

"The British attacks south of Asiago were just as unavailing."

"The number of prisoners has been increased to 50,000. We have captured 120 guns. The booty in mine throwers and machine guns as well as other war material has not yet been counted."

"The battle in Veneto is following its course. The army of Col. Gen. F. von Wurm has gained ground at numerous points. Its south wing, fighting stubbornly, has reached the Fossalta canal."

"Col. Gen. Archduke Joseph has consolidated his successes in the Montebelluna region. Italian counter attacks broke down. In the three days of fighting twenty-three guns, including many of heavy caliber, were captured in this region."

"The second phase of the battle is exceptionally violent. A bridgehead has been established by the Austrians on the lower Piave."

"The Italians continue to resist heroically the onslaughts of twelve divisions, which constantly are being replenished by reserves, concentrated between Bassano and Conegliano. The main attack between the two rivers is being carried out by twenty-five first line divisions and eight reserve divisions."

Italy's Vital Month.

"Discussing the war situation, the Corriere della Sera of Milan says: "This month is the most vital in Italy's history, with all Austria against all Italy. Every Italian soldier must be fired by the glorious example of Capt. Rizzo, who almost unaided dealt such a terrible blow to the Austrian fleet."

"A correspondent at the front describes the fierce fighting which is going on unceasingly around Montebelluna, particularly for the possession of positions leading to it and those dominating the gorges of the Brenta river."

"There is no uneasiness among the inhabitants thus far, but a few persons have been seen along the roads, seeking new homes farther from the scene of the battle. While Venice feels the menace, those who have remained in the city—about 50,000 in all—have become accustomed to air raids, war dangers, and the sound of artillery fire. There has been no exodus from Venice of late."

SITUATION IS HOPEFUL.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright 1918.)

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, June 15.—The battle is raging along the whole length of the front. From the high plateau of Asiago, in the lower Piave river.

The Austrians are employing such a large amount of gas that the whole battle line is enveloped in dense, impenetrable clouds. Fortunately, a heavy rain is still falling in the mountain region, which lessens to some extent the effects of the gas.

The situation is most hopeful. The enemy is being kept in check all along the line. While both at the front and at home the people realize the gravity of the hour and that sacrifices must be made, also the possibility of this, for strategic reasons, slightly to give way, every one is facing events calmly, sure of ultimate victory."

Under Deadly Fire.

"The Austrians are keeping the Italians under deadly fire, especially aiming at their second lines to prevent the arrival of reinforcements. This bombardment has small effect in the mountains. Treviso, however, is almost in flames."

"Snow, which is still lying on the mountains, is being used to immerse the enemy by the bombardment. Italian troops, clothed in white overalls, have now advanced to engage the enemy in hand to hand fighting."

"Despite the rain, the work accom-

## HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES ON ITALIAN FRONT



1—Vienna reports British attacks south of Asiago were unsuccessful.

2—Vienna reports attacks by Italians on both sides of the Brenta river were repulsed.

3—In the Montebelluna region, Vienna claims, the Austrians consolidated their occupation on Piave river on northern edge of Montebelluna as far as Cassanese.

4—In Veneto, Vienna reports, the Austrian left wing has reached the Fossalta canal.

5—From Fossalta to Capo Sile the battle raged without pause yesterday, says Rome.

6—Vienna reports enemy was repulsed in efforts to cross Piave river in front of Montebelluna and at Candelù.

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second was stopped south of the Sarnon-San Andrea railway.

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10—At the end of the Brenta valley and east of the Fregene valley enemy attacks were promptly stopped.

11—On the eastern margin of the Asiago plateau the Italians retook Pizzo and the heights southwest of Basso, taking 200 prisoners.

The danger, the correspondent adds, seems to be at Montebelluna, where two-thirds of the rising ground is in the hands of the invaders.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian headquarters points out that unless the Austrians can establish solid bridgeheads where they have crossed the Piave and get guns over, especially on the small section of Montebelluna, which they still hold, probably the only result of their crossing will be that they will become prisoners.

It runs as follows:

"From the Adige to the Adriatic the Austrian army descends into the Po against Italy. All the forces and all the material of the monarchy are for the first time massed against one single enemy, as the outcome of preparation begun many months ago. Tomorrow the Italian command will receive this tremendous news from the mouths of our guns."

Attack Entire Front.

"The entire Italian front will be attacked and to free himself from our grip that will encircle his whole front the enemy would be obliged to effect a complete withdrawal from his disposal. From trench warfare we shall pass to that of movement and we shall occupy a country abounding in vicinities and stores of every sort."

Mount Pertica, northeast of which Port Di Salton was cleared of the enemy by repeated assaults, during which 470 prisoners fell into our hands.

Masses Along Piave.

Along the Piave enemy masses are concentrating chiefly on the eastern slopes of Montebelluna, and west of San Dona. In both districts passage across the river was facilitated by a heavy rain of tear shells and smoke bombs and amid the smoke pontoons and rafts were taken down to the water's edge.

Three divisions got across fronting Montebelluna, but they were being closely hemmed around. At the foot of Montebelluna, at Fagaro and Fonzon, where the Austrians had penetrated some way ahead, the Italians, after thrusting them from the latter place, have encircled some detachments in the river bend. Croce, a village west of San Dona, was retaken and lost twice over and now rests in the possession of Italian bombers, Bersaglieri, and cyclist corps.

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While the allied aviators brought down thirty-one Austrian aircraft they themselves lost only two machines.

Take Men and Guns.

The Penion and Moschin mountains overlooking the Brenta valley, which the enemy overwhelmed in his first onslaught, have been retaken at the point of the bayonet, with 400 prisoners and forty machine guns.

Fighting of the most heroic nature is going on in the Grappa region, which is now looked on by Italians as a sacred mountain and the altar of the nation. Here the Austrian losses are exceptionally severe. The roads about reconquered Asiago are littered with the dead.

A big struggle is raging today on the ridge between Mount Grappa and

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There is always a possibility, however, that the Italian front will become a center of assault against the Austrians. The official here, before the Italian retreat last fall, saw great possibilities in a strategic way of shifting the front of attack to Italy.

THE ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, June 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Italian army with their French and British allies, are successfully resisting the Austrian onslaught and are counter attacking vigorously everywhere. In addition there is acute watchfulness for all enemy movements either in the Brenta river area, the mountains, or toward the plains.

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The Italian command feels that while the first great attempt to advance has been blocked, each day will bring new efforts, and with each effort the fighting will be more arduous.

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## AUSTRIANS ARE OUT OF STEP IN 'GRAND MARCH'

Schedule Shows Enemy Hardly Got Started in the North.

BY AUSTIN WEST.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright 1918.)

ITALIAN ZONE OF WAR, June 17.—According to statements of prisoners, the Austrian objectives on the first day of the attack were Bassano, eight miles down the Brenta valley, and Treviso, eight miles west of the Piave river. The attack along the Piave from the Venetian lagoons to Montebelluna was aimed at the possession of the main roads leading to Montebelluna, Treviso, and Mestre, five miles northwest of Venice, thereby cutting off Venice and thrusting towards the heart of the Venetian plain.

In the meantime Gen. Conrad's army from Mont Grappa to Asiago were to sweep down upon Asolo and Bassano and prevent the retreat of the third Italian army from the Piave and complete the march of invasion from the north.

Order Discloses Hopes.

Austria's hopes and aims are reflected strikingly in an order of the day dated June 14, compiled from Field Marshal Boro's proclamation and circulated among the troops of the Third regiment. Over Commander Mitro's signature, a copy has just fallen into Italian hands.

It runs as follows:

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WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE MARNE, June 18.—[By the Associated Press.]—Several German patrols which attempted last night to approach the American lines in the Marne sector were smashed by the accuracy of the American machine guns. One German patrol was almost wiped out.

Two German prisoners, who, after coming from a detention camp one hundred miles to the rear of the American front six days ago, wandered through woods and bushes and swamps in the night time, were captured last night in the American lines. The prisoners said they had traveled with comparative ease until they approached American territory, where it became so hot that they could not cross to the German lines.

**Machine Guns Smash Attack.**  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 18.—[By the Associated Press.]—The carefully rehearsed German attack on the American positions in the village of Xivray on Sunday morning was broken up largely by machine gun and rifle fire. The German attack was made for the purpose of taking prisoners, according to state news made by Germans who were captured by the Americans.

The artillery barrage let down by the American gunners inflicted considerable losses on the large enemy raiding party as it crossed No Man's Land, but the raid was actually stopped by the hot fire from American guns.

**Recapture Gun.**  
At one point north of Xivray the Germans captured an American machine gun after killing or wounding the crew, but five minutes later the gun was recaptured and in the subsequent fighting the Americans took a light machine gun which the enemy had brought up in the attack. The German prisoners have admitted their complete defeat.

The detailed report on the Xivray attack received by the commanding general today gave special praise to Lieut. Irvin E. Doane and Edward T. Shaw, Sergt. Sullivan, and Privates Alva White, Alfred Le Page, Wilmer Bradford, Emmet Sloan, and Anthony Simmons for their bravery.

**Rescue Wounded Officer.**  
Lieut. Doane, with a private, proceeded through a heavy barrage to an American strong point, which was virtually surrounded by the enemy. Later he called for volunteers, and with the aid of the above named private went to the rescue of a wounded American officer being taken across No Man's Land by the Germans. They drove off the enemy and brought back the American to the American trenches.

**22nd DIVISION ON HUN SOIL.**  
Washington, D. C., June 18.—The war department authorized formally today the announcement that the Twenty-second division (National guard) is now fighting in Alsace on German territory. Since the division has been in action its presence has been identified by the Germans, permitting the fact to be disclosed.

The Twenty-second division is composed of Michigan and Wisconsin troops, which left this country commanded by Maj. Gen. William G. Haan, under whom it was trained at Camp MacArthur, Tex.

It was a soldier of this division, Private J. W. Guyton, who had the distinction of being the first man of the American forces to be killed on German soil. The division took over a sector of the line in Alsace just north of the Swiss border only a short time ago.

**Thirteen Yanks Lick Forty.**  
A story of a fierce fight between American troops and a German machine gun patrol of forty, in which most of the Americans fought their way back to their own lines, is told in a dispatch from Gen. Pershing, continuing yesterday's communiqué.

Details also are given of the destruction of two enemy airplanes on June 18, reported on June 14. Following is the communiqué:

"Section B. On the night of June 18 to June 14 an American patrol of thirteen men operating on the front occupied by our troops in Eclary ran into an ambush patrol of forty Germans. In spite of its inferiority in numbers the greater part of our patrol cut its way through the enemy and returned to our lines. The fierceness of the fighting may be judged from the fact that nearly all of our men who returned had been wounded."

"Particulars concerning destruction of hostile planes of June 18, as reported in American official communiqué June 14, are as follows:

"Destruction of one of the German planes occurred during the course of a fight between the American patrol and a group of twelve to fifteen German Albatross scouts. It has not as yet been definitely stated to whom the destruction of the plane, officially confirmed by the French army corps, is due. The second hostile plane was destroyed at Eclary in the morning, near St. Mihiel. Here an enemy biplane of the Hannover type was attacked by Lieut. Hammer, Winslow, and Taylor. During the course of the fight the German plane turned over, burst into flames, and was seen to crash."

**HENRI POL, NOTED AS BIRD CHARMER, DIES IN PARIS**  
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable, [Copyright 1918.]  
PARIS, June 18.—Thousands of Americans will learn with regret that Henri Pol, the famous old bird charmer of the Tuilleries Gardens, is dead.

Afternoon for forty years this old bird charmer had attracted large crowds of visitors by his wonderful method of calling to himself the sparrows who make the gardens haunt, feeding them from his

## SOME AMERICAN EAGLETS SPROUT THEIR PIN FEATHERS

Three Hundred Men Already in Army Are Sworn In as Citizens by United States Judge Carpenter at Fort Sheridan.



Col. Burkhardt  
Judge Carpenter  
Frederick J. Schlottfeldt

FRENCH ATTACK  
SHOWS ALLIES'  
POWER UNBROKEN

**Ready to Renew Fight as Time Works Against Foo.**

BY G. M. PERRIS.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable, [Copyright 1918.]  
WITH THEIR FRENCH ALLIES, June 18.—Between the Oise and the Aisne the front runs from Moulin-sous-Touvent southeast to Fontenay by the village of Hautebray, lying in the valley north of Vic-sur-Aisne, of which the bridgehead is of some importance to us because it strengthens the Hautebray sector.

A local attack was made yesterday morning on a front of more than a mile with full success, nearly 400 prisoners being taken with many machine guns and trench mortars. This and several other small operations, carried out by the French since the end of last week, are suggestive of vigor and confidence, contrasting with the abruptness of the arrest of the German offensive.

That arrest is most significant. First class battles are not stopped on the fifth day without an important reason. The pause is wholly in favor of the allies unless it should give occasion for another surprise, and this has become less likely with the compression of our front.

**Ludendorff Great Strategist.**  
That Ludendorff is a great strategist will not be denied. He has now before him a fatal variety of choice, but the only direction of vital attack lies in the sectors from the sea to Reims that are filled with the graves of previous failures.

The French army waits more than ever confident from its splendid record of last week. The British army has had time to repair its ranks and is doubtless as confident. The Belgians are always ready. The Americans are swarming in. Our Italian and Portuguese allies have their share of honor. What can Ludendorff do to stay this steady swing of the balance against him? Can the Austrian experiment of an offensive over the whole front be copied here? For the day is coming. We have solid reasons for patience. While the German bread ration is being reduced the great general staff anxiously counts up and patches its shattered forces.

**Division Fights and Dies.**  
The story of a single German division in three weeks since the Aisne offensive was launched gives a clearer picture of the enemy's problem.

The Twenty-fifth division was engaged beside the Fifth division of the guard at the east end of the Chemin des Dames and, after suffering serious casualties at the hands of the tired British troops holding the Calonne plateau, reached the Aisne on the evening of May 27.

The loss was heavy for its success and promised it should be relieved in three or four days. It was then driven forward and reached the Marne about Jaulgonne on the evening of May 30.

On June 1 it was sent to Perentelle to rest. A quarter of its effective had fallen and the survivors thought they would have a month's rest. On June 7, however, the German division was completely exhausted and the Twenty-fifth had lost a quarter or more of its effective.

**Try to Teach Yanks Lesson.**

It was necessary if only for the sake of home opinion to teach these Americans, whom the Deutsche Tages Zeitung and similar authorities have proved to be worthless soldiers, a lesson in respect for their better. The Twenty-fifth division and the Fifth guard division were brought over for this purpose on June 1 after only a week's rest, the former being sent to Bohemian wood and the latter to Russia.

I have already reported what happened to them and especially how on June 11 the Americans were sent to Bohemian wood taking 370 prisoners. These two crack German units suffered more from our allies in a few days than they had done in the advance from the Aisne to the Marne. Their effective were reduced to an average of forty rifles per company. Some lost twenty-five men out of sixty.

A heavy machine gun section fell from seventeen to five. The second battalion of the Fortieth fusiliers had all its officers killed or seriously wounded except one, who was made a "coper."

GERMAN PAPER  
DIFFERS WITH  
KAISER'S VIEW

**Doubts Even England Is Worshiper of Mammon.**

BY GEORGE RENWICK.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable, [Copyright 1918.]  
AMSTERDAM, June 18.—The Frankfurter Zeitung is not quite pleased with the speech which the Kaiser made on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of his accession to the throne. It quarrels with his utterance that the great war is a struggle between two different world conceptions, one being the German conception of "right, freedom, honor, and morals," and the other the Anglo-Saxon conception, which means "the pagan worship of money," and that all of the races of the earth shall work as slaves of the Anglo-Saxon ruling race which oppresses them.

The journal points out that such an idea has only sprung up since the outbreak of the war, and though it has become in a certain sense popular, it is incorrect.

**Struggle of World Powers.**  
"It is not a question of two world conceptions," the Frankfurter Zeitung goes on, "but a war of world powers, each possessing a might, the like of which the world never has seen before. The German people were not told on Aug. 4, 1914, that they were going out to fight the Anglo-Saxon conception of the world until it was conquered. Had that been said, even in veiled terms, the high unity of will of the Germans people would have been lost. The German did not think of this or that kind of world conception. He thought of the fatherland's need of home and wife and mother."

**Quotes Words of Kaiser.**  
The journal adds that it is doubtful if any single and particular world conception can be attributed to the great races and declares it is "rather astonishing" that the Kaiser should regard the English national idea as particularly hateful, for, as he did much up to later times to keep peace with the United States, his majesty must have been thinking mainly about England when he spoke.

"The Kaiser," it says, "has been often in England and has given expression on numerous occasions to his sympathetic view of English life, whereby he aroused the anger of those German sections whose ideal is the annihilation of the English world conception."

"There are many dark pages in English history, but they are not the result of any particular perversity in world conception. The basis of English civil and state life is like our own. The German reactionaries see in the universal franchise, particularly, the damnable fruit of the Anglo-Saxon world conception and regard as a great triumph the scornful misbranding of the franchise bill promulgated by the monarch."

**Doubts Worship of Mammon.**

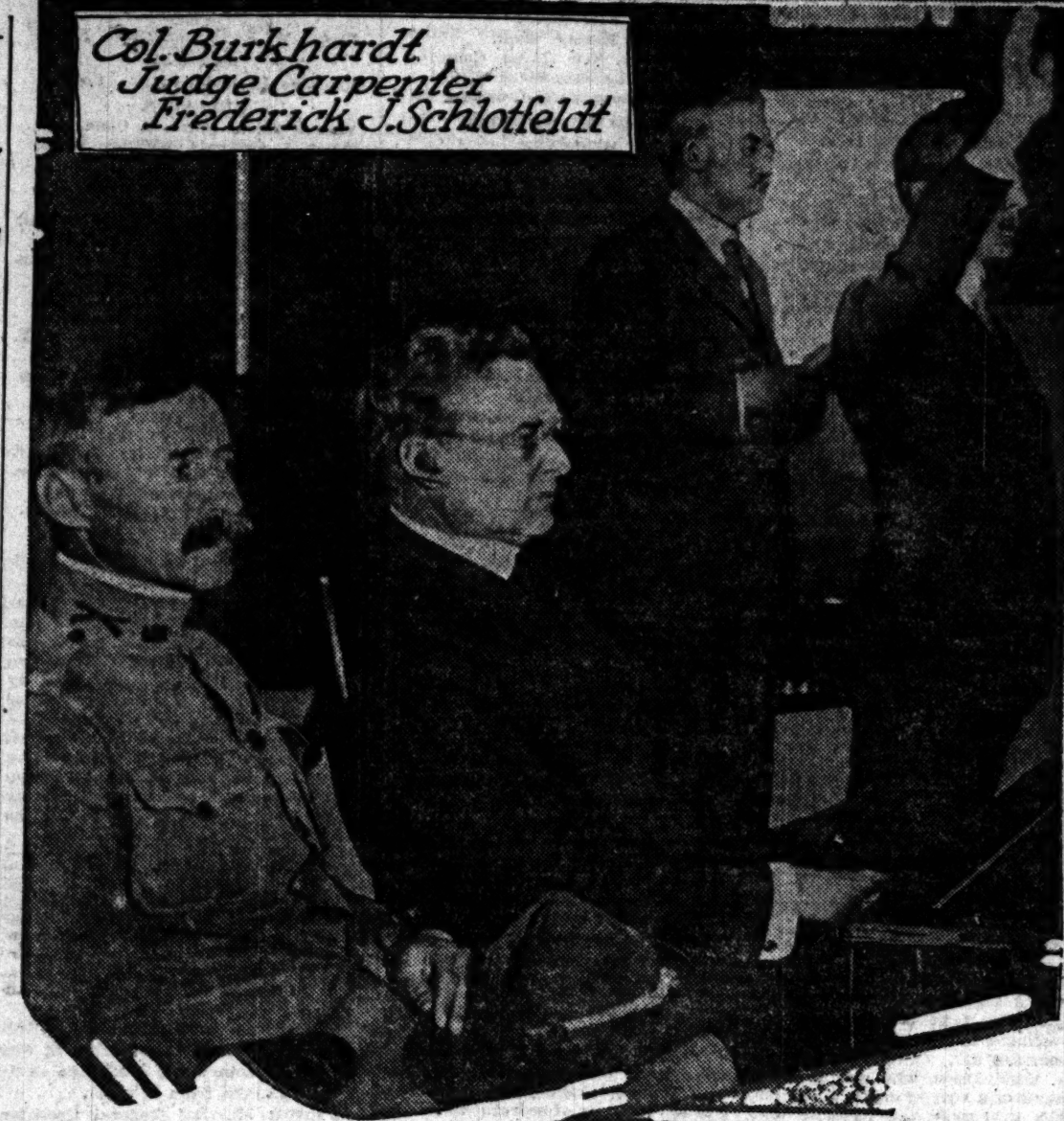
As for the heathen worship of money, the journal will not have it that such is confined to England and America. "Unfortunately, our world conception has not protected us from making heavy sacrifices on the same altar," it says. "There has been no lack of service to Mammon in Germany, even in the time of war. Base though English politics may be under Lloyd George, he has put a hitherto unequalled portion of the war burdens on the possessing classes. The people who collapsed on account of Mammon worship did not do that."

SEIZE FOUR MEN  
IN NEW ERUPTION  
OF I. W. W. PLAGUE

Four men were held under \$2,500 bond each yesterday before Lewis E. Mason, United States commissioner, as a result of the I. W. W. breaking out in a new spot. The men are Giovanni Cassoni, Dominick Marmile, Duffio Mari, and Raffaele Bello, all of Chicago Heights.

Federal agents are looking for Angelo Faggi, called the arch plotter, who escaped. The four under arrest were examined yesterday by Francis Borrell, assistant United States district attorney. It is planned to turn them over to Edward Eber, immigration agent, today, and proceedings are expected with a view to deporting them to Italy.

The arrests followed a raid on an I. W. W. meeting, which was to have been held at LaCrosse Assembly hall, Chicago Heights, last Sunday night.

THEY DREW FINE  
LOTS AT MOVIES,  
WITH A STRING

"Lot lottery" operations of the American Investment company, a concern in the Boyce building, were halted yesterday when the grand jury ordered detectives from the state's attorney's office, led by Assistant State Attorney John Owen, to raid the offices of the company, seize its books, and documents, and arrest those in charge.

Jacob Dorf, 2131 Fuller street, who said he is office manager, was taken into custody. He later was released. A taxicab load of papers and files was taken to the state's attorney's office. The grand jury will inspect them today. Indictments may follow.

The American Investment company, according to Prosecutor Owen, is owned by Joseph and Louis Wise, one of whom is said to be in an eastern city. Its plan was to distribute cards for signatures and addresses of persons attending motion picture theaters, and to make such persons believe by calling at their home later that they were the winners of a valuable lot that had been raffled off at the theater on the night they attended. According to Owen, the agent who called

at the home of the prospect would say:

"You're the lucky number. You win this fine lot in Michigan. All you need do now is to pay us \$11.80 for the transfer of the deed and about \$15 an acre, according to Owen."

Hundreds of persons are said to have fallen for the scheme. The land is really waste land and worth about \$15 an acre, according to Owen.

**Presidents' Engineer Saves Lives of Many Passengers**

Michael Nevins, veteran engineer for the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, who had been selected for the last twenty years to pilot special trains chartered for the president of the United States, probably saved the lives of many passengers last night. He prevented a wreck near Northfield, Ill., of the train he was driving into Chicago at the rate of forty miles an hour. The engine cast off the tire of the left middle wheel and Nevins brought the train to a stop after running a few hundred yards.

Y. M. C. A. PUSHES  
ON UNDER FIRE  
OF ENEMY'S GUNS

Washington, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—Dr. John R. Mott, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who has just returned from the war zone, told President Wilson today that one-fourth of the 2,000 men and women American Y. M. C. A. workers abroad are now within range of the German guns, and the number is constantly being increased with the rapid growth of the American expeditionary force.

**No Dishonorable Peace, Premier Orlando Pledges**

ROME, June 18.—Annihilation of the Italian people is preferable to a dishonorable peace, Premier Orlando declared in addressing the chamber of deputies yesterday.

MAKING CITIZENS  
OF NEW SOLDIERS

Federal Judge George A. Carpenter made 300 soldiers citizens of the United States at Fort Sheridan yesterday and concluded the ceremony with this admonition: "Be good soldiers, obey your officers, and shoot straight."

The men are members of the Fortieth infantry, the Third Hundred and Twelfth cavalry, and the quartermaster and medical corps of the army. As each man took the oath of allegiance, he renounced the sovereign of his country by name.

The Kaiser was renounced seven times. Sixty-nine Austrians and Germans, most of whom had served for years in the United States regular army, refused to be naturalized because they have relatives in the armies of the central powers, they said. Their cases will be disposed of later.

Nationalities were represented as follows in the naturalization ceremony: Five Turks, one Spaniard, one Hollander, one Swiss, one Roumanian, one Montenegrin, and a number of Swedes, Norwegians, Russians, Austrians, Germans and Italians.

U. S. GUNNERS HIT  
U-BOAT; BATTLE  
OFF VIRGINIA

An Atlantic Port, June 18.—Members of the crew of an American steamship arriving here today by passenger ship engaged in a battle with a German submarine off the Virginia capes yesterday, in which the ship's naval gunners made a clean hit and either sunk the undersea craft or disabled it. The American vessel was not damaged.

A German submarine and its entire crew were destroyed by an American submarine off the Virginia coast several days ago, according to a report brought here today by passengers aboard an American steamship.

**Navy Has no Verification.**  
Washington, D. C., June 18.—No word had reached the navy department today of the destruction of an enemy U-boat by an American submarine, as reported by passengers arriving on a steamer at an Atlantic port. Constant firing of patrol boats and armed merchant men at any suspicious object on the water has given rise to many such reports during the last three weeks.

FIRST DRAFTED  
MEN FACE FIRE-  
LIKE VETERANS

Americans Prepare for  
Another Attack After  
Present Lull.

BY EDWIN L. JAMES.  
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable, [Copyright 1918.]  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, June 18.—The first fighting of the Americans northwest of Chateau Thierry has given an indication of what the men of America's national army will do. While the units in the battles against the Germans on our Marne sector are old army units, for the first ten days or fifteen days of the fighting drafted men have been in the front line and have shown the bravery and training of veterans.

Five days after our men halted the Germans on the sector entrusted to them and drove the Kaiser's crack troops back, it became necessary to use replacements, many of whom were drafted men. For two days these boys have held their own, and no other subject is a greater cause of favorable comment among high American officials than the way they behaved.

**Show Proper Spirit.**  
They went through the heaviest sort of artillery fire without being "battered." They stood up against venomous gas attacks for two and a half days without faltering. Never before had they faced artillery fire or been tried in a gas attack. While it is not to be expected that they should themselves as well as the men of longer training, they showed the proper spirit.

The eyes of all the army, as well as of France and Germany, too, are watching for the conduct of the first drafted units when they go into battle. It may well be stated that on their conduct may depend the outcome of the war. If the conduct of the drafted men northwest of Chateau Thierry is an indication, our drafted troops will have a proud place in history.

**Expect New Attack.**  
It was quiet on our front northwest of Chateau Thierry today for the first time since we took over the sector more than two weeks ago. There is not the slightest doubt that the Germans are preparing to hit again, and the quiet all along the line means they are getting ready. It is not to be supposed that the Germans are the only ones who are getting ready.

U. S. CONTROL OF  
TELEGRAPHS PUT  
UP TO CABINET

Washington, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—The declaration of President Woodrow Wilson today that the Western Union Telegraph company to abide by the decision of the national war board that telegraph company employees had the right to organize and strike formed the subject of discussion at the regular meeting of the cabinet this afternoon. The matter of governmental control of telegraphs for the period of the war was taken up but no decision was reached.

The letter of President Wilson to President Wilson reached the White House today. President Wilson objects to having an outside labor union control the Western Union employees in time of war and suggested as a counter proposal that the war labor board deal with the new organization of Western Union employees which they have formed within the company.

There is sentiment in the cabinet in favor of having the government take over the control and operation of the telegraph systems for the period of the war.

Today  
you can buy your  
Oriental Rug  
for less money than  
at any future time

Embargo has stopped all shipments  
of Oriental Rugs.

The prices are bound to go up higher  
and higher.

All information at hand assures us  
that Oriental Rugs will never again  
be as low as they are today.

If you buy now you will buy at the  
present low prices.

In addition to that, you will have a  
greater assortment to select from.

We have just unpacked a number of bales  
from our New Orleans store, which we  
are forced to close, the better to take  
care of our Chicago trade.

These rugs are marked at the old pre-war  
prices.

H A N A N

Somebody said the other day that  
he had been buying Hanan Shoes  
for years because "they kept his feet  
off his mind." This Hanan com-  
fort comes from the applied shoe-  
making experience of three Hanan  
generations. One of the Hanan  
Stores in the loop is near you.

## THREE STORES FOR MEN

5 East Washington, near State  
74 E. Jackson, Railway Exchange  
24 S. Dearborn, near Madison  
(Shoe for Women—27 N. State)

H A N A N & S O N  
CHICAGO

## Safety for Savings

Savings deposits are  
protected by more  
than Ten Million Dol-  
lars Capital and Sur-  
plus. The stock of  
this bank is owned  
by the stockholders  
of the First National  
Bank of Chicago.

James B. Forgan, Chairman of the Board  
Emile K. Bolot, President

First Trust and  
Savings Bank

Ground Floor, Northwest Corner  
Dearborn and Monroe Streets

Nahigian Brothers  
Native Importers

122 South Wabash Avenue



# 'U. S. ARMY NOT COMING; IT'S IN WAR': BONAR LAW

American Troops Credited with Stopping the Enemy Drive.

(Continued from first page.)

Government can express admiration and gratitude to the Italians for the share they have taken in the general struggle.

Look Back with Confidence. Speaking of the western front, Mr. Bonar Law said that British and French headquarters knew the positions to which the German divisions were being sent before the commencement of the offensive on March 21. He admitted that the attack had attained an amount of success which had caused the utmost anxiety.

"But," he added, "three months have passed, and although the battle is a continuous one, we can look back upon what has happened with some confidence.

"In this whole campaign the Germans have had before them three great objectives. One was Paris; another was the channel port; the third was not only the defeat, if they could achieve it, of the allied army, but the breaking of the communications between the British and French forces. Although the allies have had to give much ground, not one of the enemy's strategic objects has been attained."

Unity of Command Justified. The chancellor closed the battle of St. Quentin and the first battle of the Marne as great German successes, while the battle of Arras was one in which the British were entirely victorious. The same was true of the second phase of the battle of the Marne.

Regarding that part of the line held by the French, he said the fight attack was a great victory for the Germans, but that later an immense attack was started which entirely failed in its object.

"The offensive of March 21," he continued, "has brought about unity of command, which results have justified. The long continued battle must be a question of reserves. The great source of allied reserves is America, and it is undoubtedly part of the German scheme to use up the allied reserves before they can be reinforced from America. But in this they have not succeeded.

Credit to America.

"I wish it were possible to tell the house the number of troops, which since March 21, have been sent from this country to strengthen our own forces. It is a large number, but, as I have said, the main source of the reserves is America.

"Necessity has made possible what seemed impossible. The American troops are not coming; they have come. America isn't coming into the war; she is in it.

"I am sure that every member of the house realizes and is delighted to know that the American troops have been fighting and have justified the high hopes which every one acquainted with the character of the American people formed of what the fighting was of these troops would be.

Could Not Give Figures.

"Of course, I cannot give you numbers. But the best way of making the house realize how big the change has been will be to read this extract from the minutes of the last supreme war council.

"Thanks to the prompt and cordial cooperation of the president of the United States, arrangements which have been set on foot for the transportation and bridging of American troops will make it impossible for the enemy to gain victory by wearing out the allied reserves before he has exhausted his own."

Man Power Only Limit.

The chancellor again referred to the unending stream of American troops coming across the water and said it would continue until the whole man power of America, if necessary, would be thrown into the scale. What had already been done and had been arranged for showed clearly that the extent of American military cooperation on the battlefield of France would not

## AMERICAN OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

### MARINE CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—A marine corps casualty list issued today contained 103 names and included ten officers. The casualties were divided as follows:

Killed in action..... 45  
Died of wounds..... 27  
Slightly wounded..... 31

Total..... 103

KILLED IN ACTION.

FIRST SERGEANT.

William F. Higginson, Rochester, N. Y.

GUNNERY SERGEANTS.

F. J. Pitts, Birmingham, N. Y.

W. T. Todd, Detroit, Mich.

SERGEANTS.

G. S. Sherman, Minneapolis, Minn.

Luther Fletcher, Chicago, Ill.

Fred Lukins, Indianapolis, Ind.

James J. Gibbons, Tarrytown, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

William Hansen, Portland, Ore.

Robert McPherson, Minneapolis, Minn.

James H. McKenzie, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chester B. Platt, Lafayette, Ind.

C. W. Hewitt Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. J. Griffin, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Clifford S. Cushman, Toledo, O.

PRIVATE.

George A. Gustafson, 44 North Park-

side avenue, Chicago.

James P. Tharp, Waltham, Mass.

Charles Auer, Brandon, Ore.

M. D. Schlager, Grinnell, Colo.

W. T. Lewis, Long Prairie, Minn.

Lee L. Fry, Portland, Ore.

James N. Allen, Walla Walla, Wash.

Sidney Severin, Martinsburg, Cal.

Floyd H. Decker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

John J. Posedel, Downers Grove, Ill.

Daniel G. Dopp, Wild Rose, Wis.

S. W. Kanouse, Redondo Beach, Cal.

John W. Gibson, Eugene, Ore.

Old E. Counts, Toledo, Wash.

Leslie E. Smith, Moscow, Id.

H. H. Dickinson, Alameda, Cal.

C. J. Frazer, Saugatuck, Mich.

Fred W. Florian Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.

Samuel H. Thayer, Bellevue, Pa.

Francis W. Brown, Boston, Mass.

Clarence R. Inden, Milwaukee, Wis.

William A. Wells, Baltimore, Md.

W. A. Crowder, Natural Dam, N. Y.

Lucas B. Newell, Buffalo, N. Y.

Adam B. Kirsch, Niles Center, Ill.

Ray H. Sanger, Minneapolis, Minn.

Walter W. Ratnack, Rochester, N. Y.

W. W. Dingle, St. Paul Park, Minn.

Harold Grove, Hayt, N. Y.

Alfred Silverstein, Cincinnati, O.

Chas. P. Waberson, Huntington, N. Y.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Chas. B. Maynard, Spokane, Wash.

be limited by transport but only by the number of trained men available.

Referring to the present toll on the western front, he predicted that it was only the full preceding a hurricane "but he had the greatest confidence that the moral courage of the allied and American troops, and their readiness to face what was coming, notwithstanding all they had suffered and endured. Their morale had never been higher.

No Longer Fear U-Boats.

The submarine menace a year ago appeared to be the greatest danger the allies had to cope with and was regarded by the Germans as a means to victory. All that now was changed, he declared. The shipping figures, which would be published this week, would show that the world's ship construction for the first time exceeded the destruction. There was no chance whatever, so far as human foresight could divine, of the country being starved into submission, and this consideration had an important effect on the military position.

Mr. Bonar Law also wished it were possible to attract the general notice of the country and tabulate in some way the work of the air service. There was no branch of British effort in the war of which the people had greater reason to be proud. It had played throughout a magnificent part, not only in assisting the British troops, but in helping Italy, and especially the French, in their long struggle.

Next Few Weeks Vital.

"Those responsible," he said in conclusion, "look to the future without alarm. If three months hence none of the strategic objects which I have indicated has been attained by the Germans, then their campaign will

### ARMY CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—Today's army casualty list contained forty-nine names, bringing the total army casualties to 2,170.

TOTAL ARMY CASUALTIES.

Reported..... 2170  
Previously June 12..... 2170

Killed in action (including 301 at sea)..... 1,170

Died of wounds..... 220

Died of disease..... 1,580

Died of accident and other causes..... 499

Wounded in action (including missing in action)..... 4,499

Missing in action (including prisoners)..... 844

Total..... 8,492

KILLED IN ACTION.

LIEUTENANT.

Leslie H. Grover, Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. G. Harrington, Nunda, N. Y.

William C. Johnson, Eau Claire, Wis.

John D. Macchia, American, Ga.

SERGEANTS.

Edward T. Magistrale, 2113 Metros-

street, Chicago.

James Marcum, La Follette, Tenn.

PRIVATE.

Ray Brent, Helena, Mont.

Michael Jay, New Haven, Conn.

Thomas V. Larson, Berkeley, Cal.

Michael Maharaevich, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

MUSICIAN.

Julius S. Johnson, Lusk, Kan.

PRIVATE.

Samuel M. Elton, Wis.

DIED IN AIRPLANE ACCIDENT.

LIEUTENANT.

H. W. Prince, West Philadelphia, Pa.

DIED OF DISEASE.

PRIVATE.

Hubert F. Ward, McKeesport, Pa.

DIED OF ACCIDENT; OTHER CAUSES.

PRIVATE.

Luther H. Chorn, Council Bluffs, Ia.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

SERGEANT.

Alfred M. James, Plymouth, N. H.

CORPORALS.

James C. Busby, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Joseph J. Hunt, Trenton, N. J.

Robert J. Miller, California, O.

Alfred M. Whiting, Marlboro, Mass.

PRIVATE.

W. D. Beall, Eldorado Springs, Mo.

Anthony C. Bille, New York, N. Y.

C. Z. C. Chisum, Newark, N. J.

William Conlon, Ancon, Mont.

Fred G. Connor, Malden, Mass.

Charles Cross, Incubadora, Turkey.

Elmer Davis, 402 Broadway, Chicago.

Louis De Luca, Roxbury, Mass.

Allen S. Denmark, Mohola, Miss.

Raymond Dixon, Crab Orchard, Ky.

Robert Farrow, Calhoun, Ga.

Harry J. Golden, New York City.

on the benefit which would accrue to parliament and the country if the government would more frequently take the house into its confidence in this matter.

He thought there had been too great reticence in the past and that, looking at the undoubted temper of the nation, there was nothing to fear from a relaxation of this reticence compatible with military interests. He said he was not in favor of secret sessions and urged the government to give some information about other war fronts.

Wants Russia's Aid.

Mr. Asquith, speaking of Russia, said he was not disposed to view Russia as a state or trust that country as if nonexistent, or that she "might step in her own juice." That, he declared, would be a policy of fatal shortsightedness.

"We ought with all our resources of diplomacy, and if need be, with naval and military assistance," he concluded, "endeavor, before too late, to build up a relationship of friendship and intimate alliance. Russia has far more to lose by German victory and far more to gain by German defeat than any one of the separate members of the alliance."

Without pressing the government to a premature declaration, Mr. Asquith thought it should go forth to the world that the British people were as anxious as ever to have Russia on their side.

HELD FOR KILLING JACKIE LORSON. One Brooklyn Motion Picture actor, Herman Franch, his bartender, was held for \$1,000 bond to appear before Mark A. Fox, United States commissioner, on charge of selling liquor to a sailor. The boy is named as Albert Jordan, a United States sailor.

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Anthony C. Bille, New York, N. Y.

C. Z. C. Chisum, Newark, N. J.

William Conlon, Ancon, Mont.

Fred G. Connor, Malden, Mass.

Charles Cross, Incubadora, Turkey.

Elmer Davis, 402 Broadway, Chicago.

Louis De Luca, Roxbury, Mass.

Allen S. Denmark, Mohola, Miss.

Raymond Dixon, Crab Orchard, Ky.

Robert Farrow, Calhoun, Ga.

Harry J. Golden, New York City.

### HOUSE JUMPS PERSONNEL OF NAVY TO 131,485

Refuses High Promotion to Gen. Barnett, Chief of Marines.

(Continued from first page.)

fine corps done anything by which congress rightly should single him out for promotion in this legislation."

Representative McKenna of Illinois asked:

"He has not." Representative Butler replied. "I admit his ability and I admire the work he has done in the marine corps, but I insist that it is unfair to our fighting marines in France that these bureau chiefs should be promoted when they are not at the front."

Says Barnett Made Plea.

Representative Miller of Minnesota said that only because of the personal friendship existing between Maj. Gen. Barnett and members of congress had this amendment been brought up and appealed to the house not to "write such an ignominious chapter in our history" as to favor it. He said it was putting on an equality of rank officers who command \$5,000 men with officers commanding a million men and said that at the present time Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, now in command of the first army corps in France, had a rank lower than that of lieutenant general.

"I beg of you," said Mr. Miller, "do not best play favorites in congress. Gen. Grant only received the rank of lieutenant general after he had won the civil war. We now have no lieutenant general at the front in our entire army of three million men."

Representative Keating charged that Maj. Gen. Barnett had personally appealed to members of congress to support the amendment promoting him, after it had received the opposition of Secretary Daniels and the Chicago regional industrial commission, presided.

"I am a living witness of that fact," shouted Representative Butler, "and I can prove it."

"Roaring Chair Warriors."

"There are any number of men who can prove it," Representative Keating continued. "If you adopt this amendment the word will go forth that the way to win promotion in the marine corps is not to go to the front, but to stay here in Washington and exert social and political pull as a roaring chair warrior. The secretary of the navy is opposed to it, but in defiance of that these officers who should have been court-martialed have interceded with members of congress to pass this amendment."

It is understood that because of the determined stand taken on the promotion of the secretary of the navy, the senate conferees will decide and it is thought that the bill can be agreed to by both branches of congress and sent to the president for his signature by the end of this week.

STILL SEEK IDENTITY OF SUICIDE. The police are still trying to learn the identity of the man who shot himself in the head at the corner of St. Paul and Dearborn streets last night. He was seriously injured when the plane in which they were riding turned into a tall spin and fell today.

Teacher Dies; Galesburg Flyer Injured in Fall. Fort Worth, Tex., June 12.—Lieut. Joseph E. Ross of Galesburg, Pa., instructor at Baron field, was killed and Lieut. Lloyd E. Davis of Galesburg, Ill., was seriously injured when the plane in which they were riding turned into a tall spin and fell today.

STILL SEEK IDENTITY OF SUICIDE. The police are still trying to learn the identity of the man who shot himself in the head at the corner of St. Paul and Dearborn streets last night. He was seriously injured when the plane in which they were riding turned into a tall spin and fell today.

STILL SEEK IDENTITY OF SUICIDE. The police are still trying to learn the identity of the man who shot himself in the head at the corner of St.



## RED CROSS LISTS 84 YANKEES AS HUN PRISONERS

Many of Men in German  
Camps Previously Re-  
ported Missing.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—A list of eighty-four Americans reported in German prison camps by the American Red Cross, in addition to the regular list compiled by Gen. Pershing, was announced tonight by the war department. Most of the men named previously had been reported as missing by Gen. Pershing.

The list follows:

**AT LIEBING.**  
CAPTAIN.  
G. G. FREELAND, Westville, Conn.  
LIEUTENANT.  
E. A. KOENIG, Rochester, N. Y.  
SERGEANT.  
W. J. REYNOLDS, New Haven, Conn.  
E. A. DRESER, Bristol, Conn.  
CORPORALS.  
T. F. BARRY, New Haven, Conn.  
JACK BATHURST, Orange, Conn.  
E. A. BERGMAN, New Haven, Conn.  
M. B. CARLSON, Jamaica Plain, Mass.  
SERGEANT.  
VINCENTO LABRIOLA, Bristol, Conn.  
PRIVATE.  
A. BARREAU, Danbury, Conn.  
I. BIGELOW, New Haven, Conn.  
ALBERT DECEI, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
ANTONIO J. GAGNON, Bristol, Conn.  
H. M. GARTON, Providence, R. I.  
J. L. HAWLEY, Hartford, Conn.  
G. C. KIRBY, New Haven, Conn.  
JOHN KNUDSON, New Haven, Conn.  
JOSEPH P. LEARY, Middletown, Conn.  
W. J. LILLY, Southington, Conn.  
H. E. MASTERS, Stamford, Conn.  
JOHN A. MURPHY, Amherst, Mass.  
CLAUDE J. NELSON, Bristol, Conn.  
MICHAEL M. OLIE, Peabody, Conn.  
HERMAN REICHMAN, Philadelphia, Pa.  
JOSEPH A. ROACH, Ridgefield, Conn.  
CARL C. RODGER, Danville, Va.  
LOUIS SANDLER, Philadelphia, Pa.  
CARL SUDOCK, New Haven, Conn.  
ARNOLD D. UMBRA, Middletown, Conn.  
AT BERNHARDT.  
AVIATOR.  
THOMAS BUTTLE (French aviation service). No address.

**SERGEANTS.**  
H. W. TUCKER, Providence, R. I.  
DANIEL BRANDON, Putnam, N. Y.  
**MECHANICS.**  
JOHN F. CHRONIN, Portland, Conn.  
A. C. CHAPMAN, New Haven, Conn.  
PETER PLANT, Quincy, Mass.  
**CORPORALS.**  
E. W. BARNES, West Haven, Conn.  
**PRIVATE.**  
FRANK J. ALLAN, Bristol, Conn.  
VINCENT ALLEN, New Haven, Conn.  
FRANK ANTONIO, Webster, Mass.  
P. S. BARNES, West Haven, Conn.  
WILLIAM CARDELLA, Granston, R. I.  
H. C. CAVERTY, Manchester, N. H.  
WALTER CHIBEL, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
L. R. CLARK, New Haven, Conn.  
G. C. COLLIER, New Haven, Conn.  
D. D. MARTINO, Hartford, Conn.  
ENOCH H. DOLLE, Quincy, Mass.  
OLIVER T. ELLIOTT, Boston.

**PRIVATE.**  
M. E. FICHMAN, New Haven, Conn.  
A. M. GERNER, Hadlyme, Conn.  
P. GILLESPIE, Dorchester, Mass.  
WILLIAM R. HIER, Bristol, Va.  
WILLIAM HOPKIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
H. V. JOHNSON, New Haven, Conn.  
LEE W. LAMER, Lakeport, N. H.  
LEWIS R. LENHART, Somersfield, Pa.  
T. A. LYBETT, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
J. A. MAHER, Dorchester, Mass.  
R. C. McGOVERN, Providence, R. I.  
C. H. McGOVERN, Providence, R. I.  
T. NOVOSIELSKI, Union City, Conn.  
L. PERLMUTTER, New York City.  
D. A. SALA, West Wareham, Mass.  
H. H. SEFTON, North Providence, R. I.  
W. H. JENKINS, Leeburg, Va.  
E. D. MACKAY, McKeessport, Pa.  
AT LANDRIET.  
LIEUTENANTS.  
HUGH GUOAN (Royal Flying Corps).  
HERMAN WHITMORE (French aviation service).

**AT CAMP.** NAMES NOT KNOWN.  
CAPTAIN.  
E. F. KANE, Machata, Me.  
CORPORAL.  
E. A. JOHNSON, Middletown, Conn.  
PRIVATE.  
JOHN J. MILAN, South Boston, Mass.

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## CHICAGO'S HONOR ROLL

Soldiers and Marines Named in Overseas Casualty List.



Sergeant Edw. T. Maginske, Killed.



Private William Dingle, Killed.



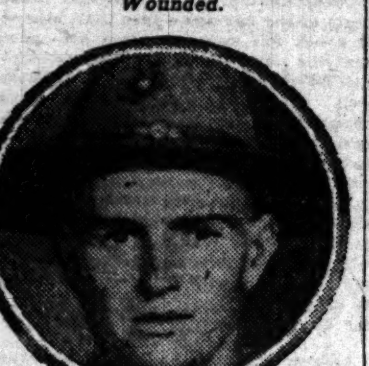
Private Elmer Davis, Severely Wounded.



Private George Albert Gustafson, Killed.



Sergeant Earl Beltry, Killed.



Private Lawrence Dow, Severely Wounded.



Sergeant Gerard Brooks, Severely Wounded.



Private Walter Steimassek, Severely Wounded.



Private Herman Wirth, Wounded.

## LAUDS U. S. MEN WHO BRIDGE ATLANTIC

New York, June 18.—Warm appreciation and commendation of the "splendid loyalty and cooperation" of officers and men of the nation's cruiser and transport force during its first year of "exacting, hazardous duties" has been conveyed to the entire personnel of the service by its head, Admiral Albert Gleaves. The text of his letter was made public here tonight.

Safe conduct of transports bearing hundreds of thousands of men overseas and the preparation for service, within three months, of the former German fleet, are among the achievements commented upon in the letter. The text follows:

"At the end of our first year of service as the cruiser and transport force, I desire to congratulate the flag officers, captains, officers, and enlisted men on the excellent work they have accomplished and to express my personal as well as official appreciation of their splendid loyalty and cooperation in all the exacting, arduous, and hazardous duties that have been assigned to us.

Only Two Transports Lost.

"The preparation in three months of the fleet of ex-German ships, which for three years were idle, and worse,

at their piers, was in itself a great achievement.

"The organization, supply and installation of types of ships, entirely new to the navy, for a service overseas of the most vital importance, not only to this country, but to our allies, presented serious and complex problems which have all been happily solved by your intelligence, zeal, and ability.

"The safe conduct of transports laden with troops through seas infested with submarines has won universal commendation. The loss of only two transports in the transportation of hundreds of thousands of men overseas is a credit to the skill, courage, and seamanship of the commanders, and in the two cases of loss the highest and best traditions of the service were maintained, speaking volumes for their organization and discipline.

Has Confidence in Officers.

"I wish to take this opportunity of impressing upon all captains under my command that in every position of stress and trial which may come to them I am confident of their ability and judgment to meet the situation with credit to the nation, and what happens they may always feel sure of my sympathy and support."

## THREE ARRESTED FOR THEFTS OF U. OF C. COAL

Three assistant engineers of the University of Chicago power plant were arrested yesterday by detectives from State's Attorney Roynes' office on charges of grafting from the university through the sale and diversion of coal. They are Montford Cooper of 5708 West Seventieth street, and Lloyd B. Shields of 937 East Fifty-fourth street.

According to Assistant State's Attorney Duval they were reported to the state's attorney and to the university by the Pocahontas Coal company, after one of that company's drivers, William Penn, told his employers the men under arrest had attempted to obtain his aid in the theft of coal. Penn told his employers that the first load of coal he delivered to the university was sent by one of the men to his own home.

## GEN. JOHNSON REORGANIZES ARMY PURCHASES

Washington, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—Purchasing divisions of the war department that have been competing in the market for supplies and materials are now in the process of reorganization by Brig. Gen. Hugh Johnson, director of purchases of the general staff.

Gen. Johnson, with the heads of the purchasing bureaus of the quartermaster corps, ordnance corps, engineer corps, medical department and signal corps have agreed that hereafter purchases should be made through a central division under the heading of commodities.

The new purchasing system will only affect those departments which compete in the open market for the same commodity. The quartermaster corps, which is concerned largely with the personal equipment of troops and the subsistence of troops will not be affected by the consolidation.

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## SIX CHICAGOANS IN DEATH LIST; 5 ARE WOUNDED

Valor Glows in Brief Tales Bearing on the Day's Casualties.

Eleven Chicago zone men—six dead and five severely wounded—were listed in the overseas casualties yesterday. Of the six dead, five are members of the U. S. marine corps.

Sergeant Earl Beltry of the Sixth Marines will never return to the girl wife he bade adieu last January. "Died of wounds" was the message received at the home of her mother, Mrs. Edward Kugelmann, 4291 Prairie avenue, yesterday.

Sergeant Beltry was a son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Beltry of 4213 Grand boulevard. He was a graduate of the Wendell Phillips High school and was in the employ of the Hibbard-Spencer-Bartlett company before his enlistment.

She's Sad, but Proud.

"We were sweethearts from childhood," said Mrs. Beltry yesterday. She was married in July. "We were married last Nov. 9, and he sailed for France three months later. I wanted to go over as a nurse, but could not because of the ruling of the war department. I am sad today, but my heart is filled with pride."

"He performed his duty," said Mrs. John Maginske of 3513 Melrose street, when notified that her son, Sergeant Edw. T. Maginske, had been killed in action. He joined the regular army seven years ago and was among the first to go to France.

Austin Mourns Him.

Private George Albert Gustafson, killed in action, enjoyed the distinction of being Austin's first volunteer in the war. He was 11 years old when he joined his parents' consent and enlisted in the marine corps. He sailed for France July 7. The parents are Mr. and Mrs. Anton Gustafson, and they live at 944 North Parkside avenue.

gold star will replace one of the two blue stars in the service flag in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Dingle, 817 North Lombard avenue, Oak Park. Their oldest son, Private William Dingle of the Sixth Marines, was reported yesterday as dead of wounds received in action. He was 24 years old and enlisted in May of 1917.

Niles Center Proud of Him.

Private Adam B. Kirsch, another marine reported killed in action, was the son of Theodore Kirsch, who for many years has been custodian of the Glen View golf grounds. Private Kirsch made his home with a cousin, Peter Kirsch, of Niles Center.

Private John J. Poodol, also reported killed in action, was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Poodol of Downers Grove. He was 22 years old and enlisted in the marine corps last May. One brother, James, is in the army, on duty in New Mexico, and the other, Frank, is 18 and is trying to gain the consent of his parents to join the service.

Private Elmer Davis, reported severely wounded, is of American fighting stock. His father and grandfather fought in the civil war. One of his sisters, Della Davis Dessert, is now with the American Red Cross as a nurse.

Private Walter Steimassek, reported severely wounded, was making munitions when the United States entered the war and he decided he would enter, too. He enlisted in the field artillery and reached France last December.

Wears Courage Badge.

John J. Sugrue, an employee of the Illinois Steel company, living at 8441 Saginaw avenue, received telegraphic notification last night from the war department that his son, Private William Sugrue, Company 215, Eighty-sixth United States Marines, had been wounded severely in action on June 7.

Private Herman Wirth, Company K, Eighteenth Infantry, reported wounded, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wirth, Troy road, Joliet. He enlisted Feb. 22, 1917. His brother, Rudolph Wirth, is a corporal in the same company.

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Other shoes and oxfords at \$4, \$5, \$7, \$8 up to \$12.

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N. E. Corner State and Jackson

## BIG BENEFITS IN U. S. CONTROL OF RAILWAYS SHOWN

Car Shortage Cut in the East; Operate All Roads as One.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—Specific reforms effected on eastern railroads under pooling and common operation made possible by government management were reviewed in a report from A. H. Smith, regional director for the made public today by the railroad administration.

All lines have been regarded as a unit, Mr. Smith explained, and the aid which some have been able to give others under this plan has enabled the railroads to clear up the congestion of winter and eliminate practically all car shortages. Only in open top cars is there any dearth of supply now, he said.

Some of the Reforms.

Concrete reform measures were enumerated as follows:

"Elimination of approximately 2,200,000 miles per month of unessential passenger train mileage.

"Assignment to eastern roads of 125 locomotives constructed for the United States military railways in France, 125 locomotives constructed for the Russian government, and 118 locomotives under order for the southern and western roads.

"Transfer of power from one road to another to relieve congestion or shortage of power.

Labor Is Interchanged.

"Common use of terminal facilities at large commercial centers.

"Interchange of labor to eliminate accumulations of less than carload freight.

"Classification of freight by the originating railroads to permit trains to be run through to western termini without re-switching.

"Consolidation of harbor facilities at New York.

"Routing of freight to tide water via the delivering line at destination resulting in a very great relief to the seaboard terminal facilities.

Save Engine Efficiency.

"Diversion of traffic to roads with most favorable grades, resulting in saving of engine efficiency.

"Running of locomotives through over more than one road in connection with troop and freight movement to save power and the delay in traffic.

Other improvements based on reports on June 7 were noted as follows:

"On Feb. 1 blast furnace production was 57 per cent of capacity and by June 1 it had increased to 87 per cent.

"At that time there were 113 out of 230 blast furnaces out of blast. At the present time the blast furnace situation is practically normal, there being no furnaces out of blast because of lack of transportation.

Increase Coal Movement.

"The movement of coal via the great lakes is progressing satisfactorily, there being an increase of 26 per cent in cars dumped in vessels so far this season. The ore movement from the lakes is also ahead of last year to the extent of 4 per cent in cars shipped.

"During the winter months steel tonnage piled at the plants awaiting shipment continued to increase and reached the peak about March 1, at which time there were approximately 500,000 tons awaiting movement. This tonnage has been moved with the exception of about 40,000 tons, which is held on account of embargo.

"On Jan. 1 there were on hand at north Atlantic ports approximately 41,000 cars of export freight in cars, on piers, and on the ground. This has been reduced to approximately 28,000 cars.

**Gen. Franchet D'Esperey**  
Chief of Allies in East

ATHENS, Greece, June 18.—Gen. Franchet d'Esperey has been appointed commander-in-chief of the allied forces in the near east, in succession to Gen. Guillaumat, who has been made military governor of Paris.

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Shop

**EXTREME REDUCTION**  
—OF—  
**COATS, SUITS, HATS, FROCKS and BLOUSES**

Suitable for All Occasions

## U-BOAT ATTACKS OFF U. S. PROVE-CAMPAIGN FAILS

LONDON, June 18.—The opinion expressed by Vice Admiral Sir Rosalyn Wemyss, first sea lord of the British admiralty, to the Associated Press last week that the submarine activity of the Germans off the Atlantic coast of the United States should not be taken very seriously as the Germans probably would not attempt to block the American shores, resulted today in the following statement being issued at American naval headquarters:

"The activity of the German submarines on the American coast is a manifestation of the failure of the enemy's submarine campaign. The enemy has a limited number of submarines and his only chance of employing this available number successfully is to concentrate their operations on the focal points of allied trade. All shipping which supplies the allied armies must converge in the areas in the vicinity of England and France.

"Every submarine which operates off the coast of the United States is a menace to the allies, because it is one less submarine where shipping is heavy and therefore harder to protect. If the allies could in any way influence the enemy they would encourage him to send his submarines to these areas distant from the critical areas.

"Such activities will, of course, result in the loss of some ships—losses which will undoubtedly go on until the end of the war. What we are concerned about is whether the losses the enemy inflicts are critical—more than we can stand. As long as they are kept below the critical stage they could go on indefinitely and not affect the war.

"The situation today is that there is sufficient tonnage available to meet the allied demands, and it is constantly growing larger. At the present rate of construction it will continue to grow larger even if the submarine losses increase."

## ARMY OFFICER ARRESTED IN FEE GRAFT INQUIRY

Washington, D. C., June 18.—The trail of a government pursuit of illegal profiteers on war contracts today led to the arrest in New York of Lieut. James C. Staley, a reserve army officer, on a charge of accepting money from the Treadwell Raintree company of New York for a contract which he promised to procure.

The secret agents arrested him immediately after he was said to have received a sum of money from Joshua Rosenthal and Louis Wener, proprietors of the plant. It was charged that he had told them he would expect more money as soon as they got the contracts which they sought for 50,000 raincoats, costing nearly \$250,000.

Attorney General Gregory took the latest information on the raids to the cabinet meeting, and cabinet members and heads of all executive departments making contracts received the attorney general's recommendations, approved by President Wilson, for insertion in the contracts of a clause binding the contractor not to pay contingent fees nor employ middlemen in negotiating a war order.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Cruse, U. S. A., retired, has been charged of wrongdoing in connection with contract negotiations with the Lippert Manufacturing firm of Chicago, Secretary of War Baker announced today.

## U. S. Sentry Kills Bear in Sault Ste. Marie Park

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Private Elmer M. Ellis of Company G, Forty-first infantry, on sentry duty in Canal park, early this morning challenged an indistinct form encroaching on government property. No reply came and he fired. His first shot killed the intruder, a big black bear which had wandered into the city limits and then onto Uncle Sam's private domain. The victim will furnish steaks to help out beekeepers here.

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## ARREST 3 WITH SECRET PLANS OF U. S. WEAPONS

Planned to Sell Stolen Blueprints to Foe, New York Police Say.

New York, June 18.—[Special.]—Three men, one of them a German alien, who are charged with having in their possession blue prints of the heavy water cooled Browning machine gun, the Liberty motor, French airplanes, gun sights, fuses, and various ordnance parts, used by the United States and the allies, were arrested today and turned over to the federal authorities.

The men are Gustav L. Lindquist, a native born American of Swedish descent; Leo Burt, also an American, and Ernest Frank, whose right name is said to be Stronbeleg, who admits that he is an enemy subject.

Lindquist, who is also known by the name of G. Lindley Colby, at first refused to answer questions, and it was not until he was informed that the authorities had seized his trunk and that in it they had found the plans and blue prints disclosing war secrets of the United States and the allies that he made important admissions.

While the prisoners were being examined at police headquarters a fourth person was brought in. This person was a woman from Worcester who had known Lindquist for some time and who is said to have accompanied him to various cities in the country. When Lindquist was confronted by the woman he lost much of his nerve and shortly thereafter began to make important admissions. The woman had been informed by Lindquist that it was his intention to try and get across the Rio Grande into Mexico with his blue prints, after which he would find a way to smuggle them into Germany.

"After we get them to Berlin we will be on our way to the rest of our lives," he is said to have told the woman.

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## WARNS BANKERS TO LEND OR HAVE U. S. SEIZE CASH

### A. Traylor Threatens the Commandeering of Slackers' Funds.

BY GLENN GRISWOLD.

A. Traylor, a direct agent of the treasury department in his capacity as director of sales of United States bonds of indebtedness for the federal reserve district, advised the banks of the district yesterday that the government will commandeer the funds it needs if bankers do not come forward like soldiers and lend the full measure of financial aid needed to win the war.

At a meeting of 600 bankers representing the 338 counties of the district, gathered at the Garfield hotel, Traylor declared that the government will make in the future the loan of the various issues of short term bonds which will be necessary.

Business Cheer Speech.

The immediate task of the conference was that of organizing for the sale of \$100,000,000 treasury certificates to be placed with the banks to be used in making payment on the war bonds. The keynote speech was made by Mr. Traylor. It brought bankers to their feet cheering and pledging to do their best in camp meeting fervor. The conference voted to have the certificates printed and sent to every bank in the district.

Mr. Warburg of the federal reserve board revealed a government plan to begin in the near future the sale of \$1,000,000,000 treasury certificates to be used in paying federal taxes.

No Time for Begging.

Traylor told the bankers that there was no time for begging and wheeling for government financing had been and that the government will commandeer what it needs to win the war if that necessity be not met.

My own feeling is that it should be necessary to conduct the nerve and energy consuming campaign that up to the present we have conducted for the purpose of raising the credit necessary to conduct the war. Day by day we see constantly increasing the policy of commandeering the nation's wealth of raw materials, labor, and even the best of our country's young men for government service, and yet the one thing absolutely essential to make effective all these things, save for such as have been levied, is left to the voluntary contribution and investment of those possessing that thing.

It would seem that those

## Peace Peril to Unprepared U. S., Credit Men Warned by Bankers

Preparedness for peace in these days of war is as lacking in official circles as was preparedness for war in the days of peace, the National Association of Credit Men was told yesterday at its convention in the Hotel La Salle.

Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board of the Irving National Bank of New York, told of the financial perils which would arise if peace should come unexpectedly. "He declared that with the world entering a new business and industrial era and all traditions and precedents upset, the United States was just drifting. More powerful and wealthy than ever before, he said, the nation was on the brink of a precipice covered with flowers."

Calls Upon Business Men.

The New York banker urged business men to retain their grip they have taken upon governmental affairs as a result of the war. He declared that if business competition with our present allies is to be possible after the war plans must now be laid. He said that so far American business men lack an ability to see themselves "in the larger world picture" and, having lived and traded "in domestic terms" until recently, lack a vision of the world-wide competition which they must meet when the war is declared.

"We enjoyed, or perhaps suffered, from what we called our splendid isolation," he said. "We assumed that the experiences of other countries meant little to us because of differences, real or imagined, between their conditions of life and business and our own."

"Stupid, Not Splendid."

"We are coming to see that our former splendid isolation from the world, instead of being 'splendid,' was rather 'stupid,' and that even if our domestic interests are to be protected we must adjust our vision to a world horizon instead of to one which marks our geographical boundaries. We have learned that our future must be a world future, with world trade, world connection, world problems, and hence world difficulties appear definitely included in what the future holds for us."

He declared that the powder interests, the oil men, the steel industries, the chemical people, the bankers, and the Chicago packers have written marvelous chapters in history in the last year, burying differences and working wholeheartedly to win the war. He declared that Washington has at last become populated with big business men, called there to put the war on a business basis, and that while not yet on a twenty-four hour basis, the strides taken, have been great ones.

Charles A. Hirsch, president of the

controlling credit, when advised of the government's requirements and definitely pointed to their own duty, would, without begging or coercion, do their part. Is it too much to expect that if the attitude of hesitancy, if not indifference and shirking all too evident in many quarters, is not speedily overcome, the government will be placed under the necessity of confiscating that which we now have and the privilege of voluntarily furnishing?

Two Kinds of Slackers.

"I know that many banks in the district are well loaned up. I know that lots of them are going to say that we cannot buy certificates now, and will not be able to do so until our crops

American Bankers' association, discussing "the rôle of the banker during and after the war," declared that precedents and traditions have become obsolete, the so-called law of supply and demand ignored, industrial organization is upset, and methods revolutionized and that "the impossible—or what was formerly regarded as impossible—is now a matter of daily achievement."

Universal Training Cheered.

Mr. Hirsch was wildly cheered by the 1,500 present when he advocated universal military training. "This struggle has brought us to a full realization of the necessity of preparedness for national defense," he said. "This has resulted in the passage of the selective draft law, by which the rich and poor alike have responded to the nation's call, and it is to be hoped that this will be followed by the passage of the Chamberlain bill, or a similar measure providing compulsory universal military training of our youth."

With a view of maintaining Liberty bonds at par, he said, it has been suggested that permanent selling organizations be maintained which will continue their activities during periods between the bond campaigns with a view of disposing to the public bonds that are offered from time to time in the open market. He said that last November the treasury department of Great Britain substituted the policy of continuous sale in lieu of periodic campaigns, with the result that weekly bond sales have progressively increased from \$74,000,000 to \$137,000,000. In the face of a gross debt at the present time of \$23,000,000,000, British bonds, he said, have steadily become more marketable.

Attacks Income Tax.

He declared many provisions of the income and excess profits tax are inequitable and that congress must make amendments, pointing out that unless the industries prosper, business men and their employees cannot buy Liberty bonds from current profits and savings and that neither will there be any excess profits to tax.

Gov. Frank O. Lowden delivered the principal address at the morning session, which was largely a patriotic affair. He told the credit men that "we will win the war, because we shall have the will to win."

Other speakers at yesterday's sessions were H. H. Merrick, president Chicago Association of Credit Men; F. M. Gettys of Louisville, H. G. Moore of Peoria, and J. H. Trague, New York. President S. J. Whitlock reviewed the year's work of the association and reports were read at other sessions. Today there will be three full sessions.

are marketed. And I want to tell you now, so far as my connection with the sale of certificates in this district goes, that excuse is not going to be accepted.

"From my viewpoint there are only two classes of banks which cannot take their quota, and who will not take it gladly and willingly. One of these is the institution whose affairs have been so managed that it has neither honorable funds nor credit with any institution, and the other is offered by those who are unwilling to do their part—in plain English, those who are not 100 per cent American. It is no longer to mislead words or apologies. We either can, because a way has been provided for us to, or we can't because we won't."

## CHANGE OF HIGH SCHOOL BOOKS, 'SOLID SIX' PLAN

### Shoop to Make a Report Advocating Use of New Texts.

Radical changes are about to be made in the text books used in the high schools.

John D. Shoop, superintendent of schools, is to make a report of his recommendations to the school board today. Mr. Shoop's recommendations are said to be radical, and it is declared the "solid six" of the board intends to make them even more so. Before the board is asked to approve the superintendent's recommendations they will be considered by the board's school book committee, of which Hart Hanson, a dealer in books, is chairman.

Mathematics Books Changed.

One of the rumors about yesterday was that Mr. Shoop in his recommendations had thrown out most of the text books on mathematics. These, it was declared, would be replaced for the next five years with other text books.

Before this is done, however, the board must pass on Mr. Shoop's ideas. Mr. Shoop declared that his recommendations were radical. "There are not many changes," said Mr. Shoop. "Under the law we have the power to let contracts for five year periods. I believe this will be done in this case."

No Estimate on Cost.

Mr. Shoop said he could not tell off-hand what expenditure the changes would necessitate. Some of the minority members of the board are going to oppose Mr. Shoop's recommendations, unless it can be conclusively shown that there is need for the changes at this time.

If the rumor is true that Mr. Shoop has made wholesale changes in the books on mathematics, there may be more opposition than is anticipated, it was said.

Council May Take Hand.

The city council's attitude toward some of Mayor Thompson's appointees on the board is expected to have some weight in the anticipated text book row. Although the council has no vote in the affairs of the board, this being taken away from it by the Otis law, the aldermen have the power to refuse to confirm school board appointments named by the mayor.

Mr. Hanson, chairman of the text book committee, is a dealer in books, although it has been declared that he does not deal in any books used by the board.

CHARGES AT CITY REACHERS.

Charges at the municipal benches are not subject to war tax, the city law department ruled yesterday. The city charges 10 cents for lockers at the Chamberlain bank, and Commissioner of Public Works Bennett was in doubt as to whether a war tax should be paid. The benches open June 22.

## FRUITVALERS WIN VICTORY IN \$10,000 SUIT

The hearing of testimony before Master in Chancery Earlin Q. Ball in the suit for \$10,000 brought by J. S. Mitchell et al. against the National Society of Fruitvalers closed yesterday in a virtual victory for the Fruitvalers when the plaintiffs failed to appear before the master or to submit a transcript of their testimony to him.

In accordance with his ruling of last week, when the plaintiffs likewise failed to appear, Master Ball will make his report to Judge Windas based on his personal notes on the testimony offered by the plaintiffs and on the transcript of the testimony offered by the defendants. The latter includes a statement from Arthur Young & Co., a certified public accountant, to the effect that an examination of the books of the Fruitvalers company shows that the Fruitvalers are not indebted to the plaintiffs, but that the plaintiffs collectively are indebted to the Fruitvalers in the sum of approximately \$1,000.

The plaintiffs in the case are J. S. Mitchell, F. E. Gray, D. C. Edwards, and V. W. McLaughlin. All were formerly employed by the Fruitvalers as salesmen.

## Isham Estate Pays U. S. \$96,676 Inheritance Tax

In connection with the settlement of the Katherine Porter Isham estate, there was filed for record in the county recorder's office yesterday a receipt from Revenue Collector Julius F. Smietanka for \$96,676.98, representing the amount of the inheritance tax paid.

Money cheerfully returned.

S. W. corner Jackson and State

Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul

**MAZOLA**  
Is another delicacy  
that America  
has discovered  
for the world

**IF** folks only knew what food experts and diet specialists know about Mazola, nobody would worry about the shortage of animal fats and olive oil.

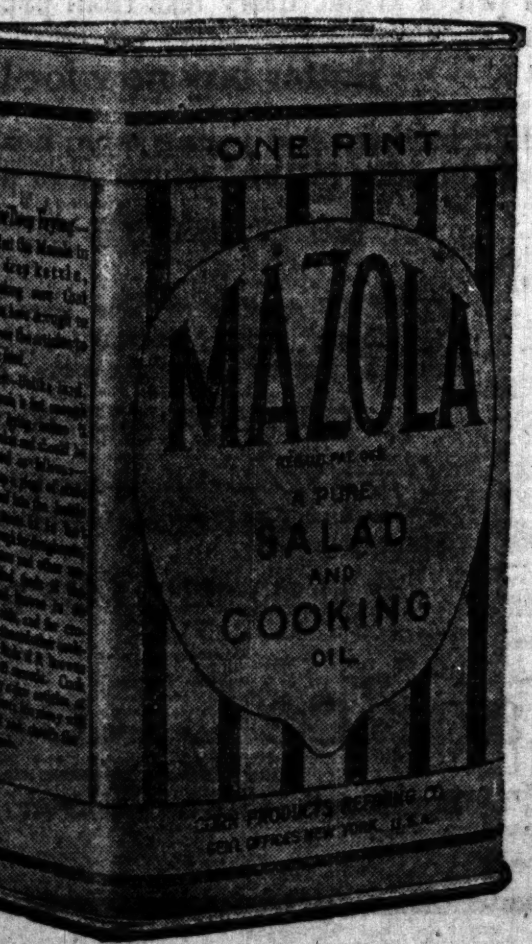
Mazola, the pure, wholesome, cooking and salad oil from Indian Corn, makes food better and better tasting. Used for frying, sautéing, and shortening, it agrees with the most delicate stomach. Heats to a high degree. Cooks quickly and forms a delicious crust which prevents "soaking" or sogginess. Mazola makes fried food digestible.

Mazola isn't a substitute. It's a true energy-giving food-oil, with a delicious flavor all its own.

Folks who never can eat crisp buckwheat cakes and golden-brown doughnuts and rich pastries cooked with lard or animal fats relish and enjoy these good things cooked with Mazola—the new American cooking and table oil.

Mazola makes a smooth, delicate salad dressing that many prefer to olive oil.

The chefs in some of the biggest hotels are using nothing but Mazola for cooking and salad dressings. And it saves animal fats. Being an oil and not a solid fat, Mazola requires no melting. It is ready to use. Quantities can be measured exactly. It saves time—results are always satisfactory, and there is no waste.



**CORN FRITTERS**

1 cup of flour	1 cup grated or chopped corn
1/2 cup of milk	3 rounded teaspoons of baking powder
2 eggs	1 teaspoonful of salt
1 tablespoonful of Mazola	1/2 teaspoonful of pepper

Sift flour, baking powder, salt and pepper into bowl; add milk, well-beaten eggs, Mazola and grated corn, or if canned corn is used put it through meat chopper. Add, mix well and fry in deep hot Mazola. It is best to make the fritters small. You are then sure they will be done through. Use a teaspoonful for each fritter.

P. S. Corn fritters are made the same way, using one cup of canned minced clams instead of corn, or one cup of fresh clams put through the meat chopper. When using fresh clams less milk is used.

For sale in pints, quarts and gallons. (The large sizes are specially economical.) Get a can from your grocer today.

There is a valuable Cook Book for Mazola users. It shows you how to fry, sauté, make dressings and sauces more delicious, make light, digestible pastry. Should be in every home. Send for it or ask your grocer. FREE.

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The Delicious Salad and Cooking Oil  
Produced by the CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.  
Makers of Karo Syrup, Kingsford's and Argo Corn Starches  
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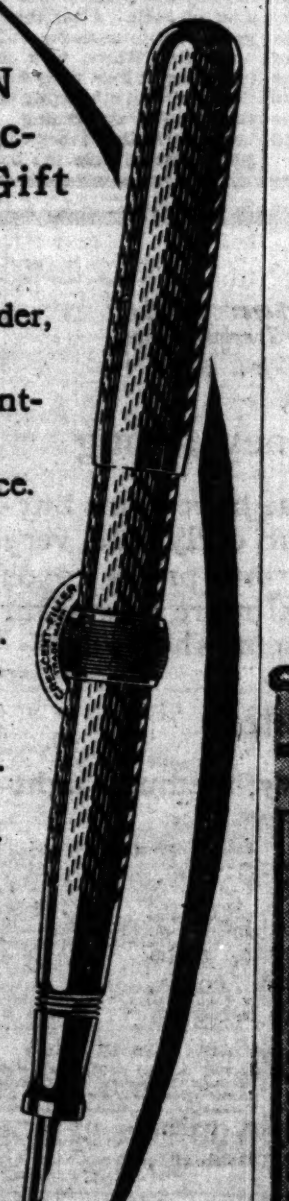
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The dependable CONKLIN is easily the best and most acceptable Commencement Gift because:—

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- it's backed by the strongest and broadest guarantee in the fountain pen field.
- there's a Conklin point to suit every style of handwriting.
- sold by leading stationers, jewelers, druggists and department stores at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 and up.

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## LONGS SEL CORN PRICE SLIPS OFF BIDUNG POORER

### Pit Conditions Govern the Traders' Action in the Closing Hour.

By CHARLES D. MICHAELS.  
Grains made their highest level in the early trading and their lowest around the finish, with longs the sellers in the hour. Less on corn were 17 1/2 to 3 3/4 and oats 1/2 to 1/4 in Chicago. In the north, corn lost 1/4 to 1/4 and oats 1/4 to 1/4. In Minneapolis, corn lost 1/4 to 1/4 and oats 1/4 to 1/4.

Provisions advanced early on light offerings, but weakened and closed at nearly the lower end. Pork, lard and short ribs were unchanged, and short ribs 20c to 25c lower, the latter on September.

**Weak Finish in Corn.**  
Corn showed stubborn resistance to selling pressure early. Commission house buying was persistently on the minor breaks, and influenced many of the local shorts to cover and go long. On the advance there was an excellent class of selling for outside and local longs, and when the pit moved to sell out they found buying support limited and prices receded.

Under \$1.14 1/2 for July stop loss orders were uncovered, and a drop of 1/4 from the early top followed, with the close about the bottom at \$1.14 1/2 to \$1.14, while June was \$1.13 1/2, and August \$1.14 1/2.

Logan & Bryan and Uppde were good sellers of July, while Bartlett-Walker bought and sold late. Thomson & McKinnon bought around \$1.14 1/2. There was no change in the character of the crop news, which remained favorable. Temperatures in the southwest, however, were lower, and rains were reported at numerous points in Illinois and Iowa.

A fairly liberal shipping business in the cash corn is said to have been done with the east of late, but details have been withheld. Receipts were 165 cars, with sample values unchanged. Primary receipts and shipments were smaller than last year. There were no exports.

**Cash Oats in Demand.**  
Cash oats were in better demand for domestic account and sales of 115,000 bushels were made here for shipment, while exporters secured 35,000 bushels at 12 1/2c over July, track seaboard, or the same as the best figure of Monday. Premiums in the sample market were slightly firmer.

The cash demand had a little influence on futures early, bringing in a little short covering and making a higher range, but when corn weakened, oats followed, and the close was lower, with June at 76 1/2, July at 75 1/2, and August at 74 1/2. Logan & Bryan, and A. Leland, Bartlett-Walker, K. J. Farum and commission houses generally sold, while the most effective buying was by Lamson, Lewis and Jackson.

Better weather conditions prevailed over the belt, but messages from Kansas indicated that the crop in the eastern part of that state had been damaged by the recent hot wave, but the extent could not be determined. Receipts were 98 cars. Primary receipts and shipments were smaller than last year. Clearances for the day were 495,000 bushels, against 104,000 bushels last year. Country offerings of new oats to arrive were fairly liberal, with sales at 12c over August for 60 days shipment.

**Barley Has Easy Underdone.**  
Offerings of rye were small, and sold readily at full prices. No 2 bringing \$1.18. Milwaukee and Minneapolis were unchanged. Receipts here, 3 cars, and in the north, 5 cars.  
Maltsters have started to discriminate against barley on some of the railroads, fearing that they will be unable to get the grain into store promptly. They cannot make malt out of grain that is not in their houses by July 1. Underdone of the market, except for cars on certain railroads, was easy. Maltsters and millers, however, are in the northwest, 42 cars.

Flax seed at Duluth closed unchanged to 1/4 higher; July, \$3.52; October, \$3.55. Minneapolis, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 higher; July, \$3.75; October, \$3.45. The three leading markets had 48 cars. Timothy seed unchanged; September, \$1.50 bid; country lots, \$1.50 to \$1.55 per 100 lbs. Toledo, unchanged; September, \$4.75; October and December, \$4.40. March, 14c per bushel of 48 lbs. Clover seed, no market. Timothy seed, lower; cash, \$15.00; October, \$14.00 per bushel of 48 lbs.

**Provision Spreads Closed.**  
Closing of spreads between long and short ribs furnished a good part of the provision trade. Crock, ribs and sausage sold and bought and weakened the former and strengthening the latter, as it was not offered freely. Crock, lard was stronger, with 150,000 lbs. brought at 30c under July, or 1/2c better than of late. Fresh meats were in good demand at strong prices, but cured meats were slow sale. Light hams and hams were having a little call. Shipments of meats were 1,470,000 lbs. and lard 187,000 lbs. against 1,149,000 lbs. the meats and 421,000 lbs. the lard last year. Hogs were higher early and lower later, with receipts larger than last year. Prices follow:

**MEAT MARKET.**  
CLOCK, June 13, 1918. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 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**BOSTON STOCK TRANSACTIONS**

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### U. S. TREASURY STATEMENT

Washington, D. C., June 18.—The following is a statement of the condition of the United States treasury on June 17:

Income to date this year.....	\$17,908,944.077
Income to date last year.....	1,944,195,000.000
<b>Increase.....</b>	<b>\$16,020,800.923</b>
Income over outgo this year.....	\$20,093,684.000
Income over outgo last year.....	50,000,000.000
<b>Increase.....</b>	<b>100,887,600.000</b>
Balance on June 17, 1918.....	1,307,548,000.000
Balance previous day.....	1,311,737,600.000
<b>Increase.....</b>	<b>144,816.000</b>

by the deposit of tax payments.

#### Call Money Firms

Call money was firm at 8 per cent throughout the stock exchange session with the supply of time money falling on negotiations.

The illustration shows a rolled-up document, possibly a mortgage deed, with several interest coupons attached to it. The coupons are rectangular and contain text, including "INTEREST COUPON" and "MORTGAGE". The document is secured by a ribbon or cord wrapped around it.

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